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THE SPREAD OF PERJURY.

District Attorney Swann of New York City, speaking from the wide experience of his present office and of eight years on the bench, makes an amazing statement of the prevalence of perjury in American courts.

"In a substantial proportion of the civil suits tried in New York City," he says, "perjury is committed, and this is even more true of cases tried in our criminal courts." He quotes a municipal court judge as saying that "more than half the cases which come before him are determined on false testimony," and a supreme court judge of Brooklyn as saying that "at least 85 per cent of the cases which he tried and in which the parties live in a certain section were decided upon evidence that was false."

It is impossible to believe that this fairly represents conditions throughout the country. Mr. Swann, however, believes that the evil exists to an alarming degree and is steadily increasing in nearly every community. He sees in it one of the gravest perils of American life.

"Perjury," he well says, "is one of the most far-reaching crimes in its effect. It destroys the self-respect and the honor of the man who commits it; it defeats justice, and by its insidious example weakens the foundations of organized society, which is built upon and held together by law."

"There is no crime in the calendar working so much harm to our democratic institutions as the crime of perjury. It is becoming more and more common every day, and the people are beginning to doubt whether legal punishment ever attaches to it."

He recalls the remark of Thomas W. Lawson that "in financial circles perjury is looked upon as a joke," and that bearing false witness against one's neighbor entails no longer any loss of social prestige or business standing. "In some of the great trusts," declares Mr. Swann, "the science of perjury is openly taught. There are sections of their law departments for the practice of it." But it is not a sin peculiar to big business. In almost every level of American life he sees this "growing disregard for the obligations of an oath."

If all this is true, what are we going to do about it? Surely here is a matter to which the churches should give the most serious attention; the validity of oaths probably depends on their religious sanction more than any other factor. But if neither religious fear nor personal honor will restrain men and women from giving false testimony, it may be necessary to follow the method advocated by District Attorney Swann: "Our courts should be empowered to punish as contempt of court perjury committed in their immediate presence."

With all the perjury committed in the year 1915, not a single case was brought to trial in New York county. There is similar laxity nearly everywhere in punishing perjury, and that is one of the reasons why it flourishes.

HANGING THE PREACHERS.

A business man of Birmingham, Ala., drew up a petition asking the city council to appoint a committee to hang every minister of the gospel in town. He circulated the document among thirty of the city's leading citizens, including many influential bankers, merchants and manufacturers. And twenty of them signed it.

Now they are busy explaining that they didn't know what they were doing. Needless to say, they don't want to hang the preachers. They simply signed that paper without reading it through. And it's a striking proof of the assertion the circulator of the petition set out to prove—that American business men will sign almost anything.

The document, of course, was carefully baited. It started out with the usual array of "whereas," asking the city council to adopt an ordinance excusing the ministers from paying a sanitary tax. The last paragraph contained a little joker in the form of an explanation that in order to gain immunity from the tax the ministers would have to be hanged. But what business man would neglect to read the last paragraph of a legal document affecting his own business?

This genial failing, this willingness to sign any sort of appeal without inspection, merely to please the person presenting it, has robbed petitions of their old value. No wonder legislative bodies have come to pay little attention to them, no matter how many names they bear. The same amiable tendency has interfered with the proper working of popular primaries. It has been found that almost any citizen will sign almost any candidate's nominating petition, making it possible for an absurdly incompetent or undesirable candidate to be nominated if he works hard enough.

Occasionally we run across a fellow whose mind feeds only on itself. And, forsooth, it has blamed little on which to feed.

Truth is a jewel, but if we tell too much of it we are liable to get our block knocked off.

SUPPORT HUGHES IS REQUEST OF ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page 1)

faith and meant what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Republicans nominated a man whom we could consistently support we would support him. The Progressive convention came together knowing my public statements and therefore knowing exactly what my attitude was.

In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Wilson meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive national committee issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that "he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straight-cut Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be president than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern rebuke of this professional German-American element—the element typified by the German-American alliances and the similar bodies which have, in the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American but a thoroughly anti-American part. These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood; and who are precisely as good Americans as those of any other ancestry. There are not, and never have been, in our land, better citizens than the great mass of the men and women of German birth or descent who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality; a nationality distinct from any in Europe; for Americans who are good Americans are no more German-Americans than they are English-Americans or Irish-Americans or Scandinavian-Americans. They are Americans and nothing else. No good American, no matter what his ancestry, or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for these professional German-Americans, who seek to make the American president in effect a viceroy of the German emperor. The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interests of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the politico-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the republic. I have singled these men out for specific denunciation and assuredly if I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

Mr. Hughes' character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public actions before or after election. His entire public life is a guarantee of this.

The events of the last three and a half years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to have been to any of the promises in the platform on which he stands in view of the fact that almost every promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken. We owe all of our present trouble with the professional German-American element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation. As regards Mexico the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which President McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish war. Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-loved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a

violation of The Hague conventions to which we are a signatory power. As regards the foreign situation during the great war the fact that the existence of the war made it far easier for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had to deal with some single, strong power which was at the time unhampered by war. During the past 20 years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution and judgment on the part of the president dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women and children in the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of such cases. The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown within our own land and, finally, in dealing with the organized German-American vote. The continued existence of the German-American menace to the country is directly due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the past two years.

Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feeling on objection to the character of actions of the Republican national convention. As regards this point it is sufficient to say that the members of the Republican national convention were induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of the belief that his integrity and force of character and his long record of admirable public service would make him peculiarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican party, but to the people generally. I do not believe that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public decency which the Progressive party has waged during the past four years.

In any event and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swayed from the one prime duty of serving with cool judgment and single-minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever, when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the balance against our duty to serve well our country, in which, after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

The world is passing through a great crisis and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this nation during the years immediately ahead. There is no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to be at the head of the government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be entrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of State rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far-sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of government filled by incompetent men appointed only for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonest indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above righteousness, above the duty of the citizen to stand for duty whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant. Yet in Mexico they have failed even to secure the peace which they thus sought, and they have failed, in spite of most ample opportunity and most ample warning, to prepare in any real fashion to meet the crisis which their own policy invited. They have taught us to put "safety first," safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in mere money making, and in the attitude of life, above all other things, above the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit eloquence as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised in decision, hesitancy and vacillation in a settled governmental policy.

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that under him the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which makes his words that he has said correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbounded integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
 Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

SNOOZER COPPER AGAIN MOVING AHEAD

LARGE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS ON HOLDINGS OF THE COMMERCIAL'S SENATOR GROUP.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Since the return of Major A. J. Pickrell from California, the Snoozer holding on the Hassayampa of the Commercial Mining Company, has entered the active class and soon will be ready to ship.

This movement is quite an important one for that district, and operations to be carried out will probably be on a permanent basis. The old Senator tunnel penetrates Snoozer territory, and at a point in of 4,800 feet, a vein of about three feet of a 12 per cent copper ore has been exposed. Attending this determination is a peculiar situation, by the mineral content of that condition being opened up. Originally the Senator as well as the different claims allied thereto, were rated as gold, but as Snoozer exploration progressed the yellow metal was superseded by the red as a main product.

In the opinion of Major Pickrell this changed condition arises from great depth reached and in which the primary ore bodies have passed out, and the secondary enrichment is proven by the geological change that has occurred since depth has been given.

As the Snoozer enters the rating of a distinctive copper, its future may be said to be attended with attractive possibilities on a basis of permanent production, and as against the theory advanced in early days as of gold rating only. All mines of that belt, in short, had a gold record production in early days, but as development makes headway with depth reached, the shifting situation is evoking very much surprise. It is now believed that the Senator mountain is a basin of copper, and its capping has been a delusion from the day the mine of that name was supposed to be a gold bonanza.

OLD WAREHOUSE IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The old Beemer warehouse, north of the Santa Fe tracks, was completely destroyed by fire of undiscovered origin last night. About \$25,000 worth of old brick-making and mining machinery, stored in the building was also destroyed. The greater part of the machinery, originally intended for the Beemer mines at Congress Junction, was owned by the Prescott National Bank.

Smoke was seen pouring from the building about 9 o'clock, and a fire alarm was immediately turned in. Hundreds of volunteer fighters responded to assist the fire department in fighting the flames. The structure, built of sheet iron and wood, was a mass of flames when the first hose line was turned towards it. The water pressure was poor and for half an hour the best the firemen could do with the stream was to pour it on the railroad tracks and piles of ties and telephone poles around the warehouse, which were saved. The heat was so intense that firemen could not get within a hundred feet of the building until the roof and walls had caved in and the flames had practically completed their damage. By the time the pressure was sufficient to throw a stream more than 40 feet the building and contents were a mass of ruins. Railroad officials and firemen were at loss to account of the fire. Several workmen were at work yesterday afternoon blasting large iron castings to pieces close to the building and it is considered possible that fire caused by spontaneous combustion, may have been smoldering in the building and, with the jar from the blasts, been caused to burst into flames.

The work of the regular firemen and volunteers, although handicapped by lack of water, was good and rarely has such discipline prevailed at a fire in Prescott as was shown last night.

The old warehouse had been practically abandoned for some time, but it is not believed that the fire was caused by tramps or other intruders, as all of the doors were kept securely locked.

OUT FOR CONGRESS

SAN DIEGO, June 24.—Herbert R. Fay, Republican, and San Diego councilman, today announced his candidacy for congress from the eleventh district, now represented by William Kettner, Democrat. Fay is lieutenant-colonel of the California National guard.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BLUE BELL MINE

SKIP TENDER FALLS 400 FEET MEETS INSTANT DEATH; CAUSE OF THE MISHAP NOT FIXED.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A. W. Switendick, a skip tender at the Blue Bell mine, met with a frightful death last Saturday afternoon at about 4:30 o'clock when he fell a distance of over 400 feet and was instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

At the time of the accident Switendick was ascending from the 1,000-foot level, and with him was a miner named Petrie. According to a statement made by the latter it is the supposition that a metallic apron in a shoot above became loosened and came crashing down, as the two men were going up. Petrie was also struck but the full force of the blow, it is his belief, was received by Switendick and he was hurled from his footing. A coroner's jury, however, was unable to fix the real cause of the accident, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

The deceased had been employed at the mine for over four years, and was regarded as a capable and industrious man. He was aged about 29 years and leaves a widow, as well as a mother at Binghamton, N. Y. The funeral occurred yesterday in this city from Ruffner's, Rev. Shires officiating, and several miners from the Blue Bell being present.

SHOOTING FRAY TAKES PLACE AT JEROME

MIKE CHORTAN, AN AUSTRIAN GET PEDAL EXTREMITY PUNCTURED BY FELLOW BOARDER.

Special Correspondence.

JEROME, June 26.—Mike Chortan, an Austrian, was shot in the foot Sunday night at the home of Sam Dragash, by a gun, it is alleged, in the hands of Dragash's brother, who is now in the city jail. Neighbors hearing the shot summoned the police and when Officer Hank Clift arrived on the scene, the field of battle had been cleared away.

Seeing fresh mopped blood marks on the floor, the officer found the bloody mop and demanded the cause. Sam Dragash, it is said, told Clift he had just killed a chicken. Clift left the house a minute and then returned, demanding that the man who was shot be given medical aid.

After finding the injured man, he demanded the name of the gunman. Dragash's brother was then produced and placed in jail. It is alleged that he also wielded a butcher knife during the fray.

During the melee, a chair was broken to pieces. The gun used was confiscated by the officers.

Dragash gets a hearing before Justice Kearns in Clarkdale today, as Justice of the Peace Denison, of Jerome, is visiting on the Coast. Dragash is a brother to the man who was brought back from Ash Fork for deserting his wife with the family funds. The latter runs the boarding house in which the shooting of last night took place.

RESUMES DRILLING

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Arizona-Portland Mines Company, in Copper Basin, resumed churning drilling yesterday after a suspension of a few days due to a break in the machinery. Larry Little has the contract, and he stated yesterday the fourth hole has been bored to a depth of 40 feet, with a calcopryrite condition as determined. Drilling will go ahead until the group is explored.

HOOKERS TRANSFER

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A deed was filed in the recorder's office yesterday whereby Charles H. and Della Hooker transferred to A. B. Kellogg an undivided one-half interest in their Horseshoe brand, HK brand, Swipe S brand and Quarter Circle Shield brand stock in the Lower Agua Fria valley and a half-interest in all improvements, water rights and range rights on the Prairie Mesa range. The consideration was \$85,000.

HOPES FOR PEACE

ROME, June 24.—The Pope hopes that Spain will intervene and prevent the United States and Mexico from going to war.

EVERYTHING WILL BE READY ON JULY 4TH

FRONTIER DAYS COMMITTEES BUSY FINISHING UP PLANS FOR BEST CELEBRATION YET.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

With the approach of the opening day of the Frontier Days celebration every committee is busy winding up its duties so that when the morning of the Fourth dawns everything will be in readiness. A meeting of all the committees will be held at the Chamber of Commerce today, when many important matters will be definitely decided upon. Arena Director Haworth has the program well in hand and promises the best show ever offered in Prescott.

There is no question but what the city will be well taxed for accommodations, but as "Brownie" Gentry will be in charge of the accommodations committee, comfortable accommodations are assured all attending the celebration. Within the next few days, headquarters will be opened and the listing of rooms will then take place. The excursions from the various Southern Arizona towns are lining up in good shape. The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce is arranging to distribute green and yellow felt hats to all excursionists. These hats are embossed with the names of Phoenix and Prescott, entirely surrounding a brace of clasped hands, (not across the sea).

Members of the Maricopa county delegation to the Republican State convention met a few days ago in Phoenix and perfected plans for the meeting to be held here during the celebration. It is understood that Maricopa county will bring a full delegation and the Republican says that is no deadly josh either. Registration blanks have been placed on file with Secretary Welch, of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, so that all members of that organization and the Dokeys, as well as all other citizens who propose coming to Prescott on July 4th, can register early in order that there may be no lack of accommodations in the Phoenix special, July 4th. The low rate which has been made for the round trip, \$5.75, with a return limit until July 10th, is expected to result in the special train being filled to capacity.

ADMINISTRATION LETTERS ARE SOUGHT

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A petition for letters of administration in the estate of George D. Casey, who died Friday morning as the result of pistol wounds inflicted by Fred Marshall at Humboldt, Thursday night, was filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior court yesterday by the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. According to the petition the estate left by Casey consists of a lot in Wells addition to Humboldt and improvements thereon. The lot is valued at \$2,000 and the store building and equipment at \$800. The petition will be heard before Judge Smith, July 7th.

A petition was also filed by Anna Fazekas, of Jerome, for letters of administration in the estate of Paul Fazekas, who died at Jerome May 20th from injuries received while in the employ of the United Verde Copper Company. The estate consists of 300 shares of Jerome-Oatman stock, valued at \$20 and a \$2,000 claim against the United Verde Company. Fazekas is survived by his widow and four minor children. This petition will also be heard July 7th.

PROGRESS MADE BY JEROME-PORTLAND

Special Correspondence.

JEROME, June 24.—Progress is being made at the Jerome-Portland Mining Company's property near here. During the past few days, a compressor, hoist, and motor were received and two carloads of lumber unloaded at the property. Jackhammers are still to arrive.

A transmission line for power has been completed and the machinery will be set in motion in a very few days according to A. B. Frame, who has charge of the company's offices here. The gallows frame is being set up today.

Twelve men are employed regularly under the direction of Superintendent James Mahoney. Latest reports from the property say that the shaft is now down 40 feet. Greater progress will be made with the arrival of the jackhammers.

BRITISH SHIP TAKEN

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamship Brussels, with passengers on board, has been captured by German destroyers and taken to Zebrugghe. It is stated there were no Americans on the Brussels.